

THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

VOL. XXXII, No. 416

DECEMBER, 1939

THE WAR AND US

Under present conditions it is only to be expected that some of us will from time to time be subject to fits of depression, and feel that everything for which we have been working has been destroyed by a cruel blow of fate. In such moods we are liable to ask ourselves whether attempts to bring about international brotherhood will be ever frustrated, and whether it is consequently worth-while persisting in our efforts. There is nothing to be ashamed of in owning up to such temporary spasms of pessimism—probably due to an insufficiency of exercise during the "black-out" and a certain amount of nervous strain. A real danger, however, lies in the possibility of allowing this perfectly natural reaction to get the better of us; because we might then begin to think that for the time being it was useless to work, and that we must wait not merely until the world is ready to listen to us but until it actually comes forward and asks us to present our case.

This, of course, would be an entirely wrong attitude. Even if the war were to destroy all that has been done so far—and that is impossible—there would be nothing to prevent those of us left from starting again. But we may expect that *during this war*, and certainly after it, many splendid opportunities will present themselves, thereby enabling us to place our facts and arguments before a world perhaps more ready to listen to us than ever before, and in this way we may be able to mitigate to some extent the evil of war. In stating this I am not discussing whether good can finally result from war, since the ethics of war are not officially connected with the Association's business. But I am pointing out that we as Esperantists are

in a position to use to good effect, and perhaps preserve for ever, the strong feeling of sympathy now existing, in place of the feeling of enmity which manifested itself in previous conflicts.

If we are to make the most of the opportunities that come to us, and the many more that *would* come with only a very little persuasion on our part, we must see to it that we keep cheerful, that we are well organized, and that we have faith in the aims of our Movement. To be well organized does not mean merely to have a strong central association that knows no deficits, although such a body is essential; it means also that our many supporters throughout the country must realize that a decision to work, faithfully carried out, is of far greater value to the future of Esperanto than any amount of passive moral support. Even if all the members of our London Committees remain—and looking facts in the face we must admit that this may be too much to hope for—they can do little, unless supported by vigorous and enthusiastic workers throughout the country. But given a determined and continued effort on *everybody's* part, our Movement will meet with successes hitherto unrealized in our most optimistic dreams.

We hear of many Groups that are continuing to meet in spite of the difficulties of the moment; and since most of this information comes from the columns of local newspapers, these Groups are especially deserving of congratulation. The local Press is generally thirsting for news, and we must keep it well informed of our activities. In this connection our Press Panel should be mentioned once again; there must be few who are unable in these dark evenings to write an occasional letter.

All Groups can continue to meet in some form or other. Perhaps these meetings cannot always be compared with those of former times. But if only two Esperantists have a cup of coffee together and use the language, they are helping to keep the Movement alive. If it is really impossible to find a *samideano* in the district, there are probably some good books on our shelves waiting to be read. If they have been read previously, remember that the B.E.A. has an ample stock of really excellent matter, and that the Association materially benefits by its book sales. Also, let us not forget that advanced correspondence course for which there was no time previously.

Opportunities for propaganda work can always be found if only we take the trouble to look for them, and the dreary blacked out evenings will undoubtedly pass more easily if, instead of "moping around", we are doing our utmost for a splendid cause. We should also plan our activities in advance. Let our motto be "In time of War prepare for Peace". If the war ends suddenly, we must not be found in a muddle through lack of foresight. If, on the other hand, it continues for a long period, our ideas will keep—particularly if we have taken the precaution of putting them on paper.

Finally, let us not forget our friends abroad. There is no ban on the use of Esperanto through the post, and (provided we conform to the censorship requirements) we can continue to put the language to such practical use.

There is work for us all to do, so let us not be downhearted. If we persist, if we use a certain amount of self-discipline, and if we really are determined to see peace and friendship between peoples of all nations, we can proceed with our task; knowing that we are not alone in this work, and that our aims will ultimately be achieved.

A. C. O.

EL LA OFICEJO

Zamenhof-tago

ESPERANTISTOJ tra la tuta mondo memoros D-ron Zamenhof je la 15-a de Decembro, la naskiĝdato de la Majstro, kiu donis nian lingvon al la mondo. Ili sentos grandan dankon pro la multaj ĝojoj, kiujn per ĝi ili ĝuas. Tiel natura estas la lingvo al la plimulto el la Esperantistoj,

ke multaj emas forgesi kiom ili ŝuldas al la lingvo—ne nur la kapablon interkompreniĝi kun malsamlingvanoj, sed novajn mond-perceptojn, verajn amikecojn alie neeblajn kaj vojon al granda internacia mondo de literaturo, alie grandparte baritan al la ordinara homo. Dum la jaroj iĝis tradicio por la vera Esperantisto pligrandigi sian bibliotekon per aĉeto de almenaŭ unu libro okaze de la Zamenhofa Tago. Ni ne forgesu tion ĉijare, sed je nia propra plezuro ni honoru la memoron de Zamenhof en tiu praktika maniero.

Honorigoj

Certe multaj el niaj legantoj legos kun plezuro, ke la Komitato de Internacia Esperanto-Ligo ĵus elektis kiel Honorajn Membrojn S-ron J. T. Dinslage, Londono, kaj S-ron A. T. J. Gueritte, Surbiton. Tiuj estimataj samideanoj faris tre gravajn servojn al la Ligo, kiu honoris ilin laŭ la sola maniero ebla al ĝi. Ni estas certaj, ke ĉiuj niaj legantoj gratulos ilin.

General Post

At any rate we have made one record since war broke out, and that is in respect of the number of changes of addresses notified to us by our members, due largely, of course, to evacuation and moving of service members. These have been duly recorded and a new "address plate" made to ensure that the "B.E." is sent to the new address. We should be glad, however, if members who are not likely to remain in one place for any length of time, would, if possible use a permanent address to which the "B.E." can be sent month by month.

R. B. W.

LANGUAGE PROBLEMS IN THE WAR

Language Specialists.—The War Office, on an appeal for language specialists for the Military Police, states: "The work of classifying applications and interviewing applicants is impeded by candidates whose professed fluency in foreign languages solidifies on interview into a few phrases of love and abuse." *News Chronicle*, 13/10/39.

British Fliers' Parole.—A Danish Foreign Office spokesman to-day admitted that language difficulty might have led to a misunderstanding concerning the parole of the British flying-boat's crew forced down in Icelandic waters on Tuesday. A statement that the pilot broke written parole is prominent in Danish papers to-day. *Daily Telegraph*, 30/9/39.

Alien Units.—Aliens visited several London employment exchanges yesterday and applied to join the British Army. It is expected that they will form special units of their own, with officers of their own nationality, rather than be distributed among British units, where the language difficulty might be considerable. *Morning Post*, 5/10/39.

AN INVITATION AND A CHALLENGE

In view of the special difficulties of the time the October issue of "The British Esperantist" contained an appeal for donations to General Funds in order to provide immediate cash to carry on the work of the Association, and thereby prevent the financial embarrassment that might otherwise occur. The response to the appeal was particularly good, and I take this opportunity to thank all who so generously contributed.

I would, however, point out that the mere "carrying on" of our normal work is not sufficient. Present world conditions emphasize as never before the necessity for an international language; and this should urge us to greater efforts, with greater hopes of success. Such an opportunity

MUST NOT BE MISSED. To our members and friends who are of this conviction, I would give a reminder that only one month remains before the end of the year, when our accounts will be closed. Will there be a deficit? And if so, will it be large or small? Shall we have to tackle our already difficult task whilst hampered by debts?

There is still time to settle this issue satisfactorily. Our possible deficit could be entirely obviated if every member were to subscribe what he or she could to our General Funds. If each member sends a special donation of 1/—, the Association will benefit to the extent of nearly £100. Think about this, and then see what **YOU** can do to give the B.E.A. a really generous Christmas gift.

ARTHUR C. OLIVER,
Hon. Treasurer.

Esperanto in the School

Sept.

9-15, **Bristol.** Advanced course, Folk House.

Oct.

- 9, **Wellingborough.** High School for Girls
- Wellingborough.** Esperanto Group.
- 10, **Wellingborough.** The Grammar School.
- 11, **Ashford (Midx.)** Wesley Guild.
- 16, **Carmarthen.** Trinity College.
- 17, **Aberystwyth.** University College.
- Aberystwyth.** International Relations Club.
- 18, **Aberystwyth.** Ardwyn County School.
- Borth.** Chelsea Training College.
- 19, **Lampeter.** Wycliffe College, Stonehurst.
- 20, **Carnarvon.** The County School.
- Carnarvon.** High School for Girls.
- 23, **Wimbledon.** Southlands Training College.

Nov.

- 8, **Sibford Ferris.** Friends' School.

In spite of wartime conditions, it has been possible to do some useful work.

In Bristol Mr. G. Tordoff arranged a series of nine advanced lessons, attended by the elite of the Bristol Esperantists (the attendance varied from 10 to 20). As a relief, some 60 songs were sung from *Kantaro Esperanta*. Groups in other towns might well consider the arrangement of similar intensive courses: not mere "week-ends" with a talk, but courses for genuine and continuous advanced study.

In Wellingborough both schools gave us a good hearing. In the Grammar School we had 250 boys from the school, and 60 boys from half-a-dozen visiting London Secondary Schools. As a result some 60 copies of *Step by Step* were ordered, and two classes have been formed. The local group

meets regularly: it is well alive, with a 100 per cent. attendance.

The Ashford meeting was very well attended, and sales were good; a class should result.

The week in Wales was very encouraging. At Trinity College, Carmarthen, 120 students purchased all the books available, and were very keen. Lessons were given in two secondary schools. In Aberystwyth 90 students at University College heard a lesson given to 30 girls from an evacuated Liverpool school, and asked many questions. A talk was given to a Student Club in the evening, and next day Ardwyn County School provided two audiences of 100 each; both very bright. Our member, Mr. Jack Edwards, who is the local bookseller, should have a brisk demand for Esperanto literature as a result.

The 100 women students from Chelsea Physical Training College, evacuated to Borth, showed great interest. As they come from all parts of the Empire, the seed sown will be carried round the globe.

For many of these engagements, and for much greatly appreciated help, sincere thanks are hereby given to our Hon. Adviser, Dr. George H. Green, of University College, Aberystwyth.

It was hoped to address St. David's College in Lampeter, but as students were dispersed over the town they could not be called together at a moment's notice. Instead, however, we spoke to 120 boys from Wycliffe College, temporarily resident in the College: every boy bought a book. The same is true of 120 children in Sibford School.

Southlands is one of the two great Methodist Training Colleges in London; 100 students were present, and many books were sold.

M. C. BUTLER

THE B.E.A. LIBRARY

Inception.—The B.E.A. Reference Library was founded in 1922. An interested member gave it a start by a gift of 380 volumes from his own private library as a nucleus, with appropriate bookcases. From that date it has steadily grown by the addition of material given or purchased, and, as far as may be, of every new Esperanto book on its appearance, though several books reviewed in the foreign press (particularly grammars and dictionaries) we have not succeeded in obtaining.

Contents.—The Library is intended to contain as far as is possible everything printed in or connected with Esperanto, or with the international language movement in any way. It is desired also to have standard works of reference, classical or current, dictionaries and grammars of national languages, and books on language teaching and philology in general. Considerations of space rule out the preservation of manuscripts, cuttings, and cyclostyled matter, unless of obvious permanent value.

The main collection of books is in four sections, according to the size of the volumes. There are also collections of leaflets, manuscripts, photographs, music, cards, and even Esperanto stickers. In a separate compartment are the last issues of current Esperanto magazines. Old issues are preserved and bound, and their contents indexed, as funds permit.

Arrangement.—Everything in the Library is classified by the Dewey Decimal System (now increasingly used throughout the world) and the auxiliary tables of the International Bibliographical Institute. This system provides a distinct number for every possible subject, with exhaustive sub-divisions for Relation, Language, Form, Place, Date, and other points of view. A special classification has been elaborated for the Esperanto language and literature, covering many thousands of possible questions comprehensively and systematically.

Every item has its distinctive number, which is self-explanatory, and is entered in one common card-index Catalogue. If any volume contains a score of important articles on as many subjects, each article finds a separate number and place in the catalogue. Owing to lack of time, however, the indexing of magazine contents is at

present somewhat in arrears. As this catalogue contains every item in the order of the classification, it is easy to see at a glance what the Library contains on any given subject. A complementary Index of titles and subjects enables the user to find what is wanted without knowledge of the system. An additional index of authors and translators would be very helpful, but time has been lacking to compile this.

Statistics.—The number of entries in the catalogue is now as follows (compare similar figures in B.E., January, 1932) :—

0	Generalities	..	240
1	Philosophy	..	550
2	Religion	..	840
3	Sociology	..	1430
4	Philology	..	1680
5	Science	..	1,000
6	Technology	..	2,000
7	Art, Sport	..	600
8	Literature	..	3,100
9	History, Geography, Biography	..	2,840
E	Esperanto, Applications	..	750
E o	Esperanto, Movement	..	2,150
E 1/9	Esperanto, Language	..	2,600
G. L.	Titles of Esperanto magazines (propaganda or literary)	..	250
			20,030
Alphabetical Index			16,100
Total number of entries			36,130

In addition to the above, there are 5,400 postal or other cards with Esperanto printed text, or containing Esperanto propaganda or photos or other matters of Esperanto interest.

The extent of the Library may be gauged in another way. It comprises 270ft. of shelving with books up to 10in. high, 42ft. with books up to 12in., and 20ft. with books up to 16in. There are two cupboards, each 68in. by 34in., and one 53in. by 28in., filled with magazines, a section for lilliput books, and extensive card cabinets and card index cabinets.

Utility.—The Library contains many treasures in the way of MSS or books that are unique, and most of the books in it are no longer obtainable. Books, therefore, may not be borrowed; it is a Reference Library only. But the whole collection is open to any member or other responsible person wishing to consult it on the spot. Many persons visit it, and it is in constant and daily use. Letters come in from all

parts of the world requesting information, and numerous writers and their works (e.g., the *Enciklopedio de Esperanto*) owe much to it.

It is true that, in spite of the rule that no books may be borrowed, books have sometimes been lent out under special circumstances. It is also true, alas! that resulting damage or complete loss of material thereby sustained, even when borrowers have been apparently trustworthy beyond all question, has too often justified the rule against any borrowing whatsoever.

Upkeep.—The Library is insured by the B.E.A., which also provides for its housing. But there is no provision for funds for cost of books, binding, shelving, upkeep, and other expenses. At first the B.E.A. made some grants for the purpose, but in recent times this has not been possible. The Library is therefore dependent on whatever may be received by occasional (and recently very rare) gifts from interested members, and by money obtained by the sale of duplicates or second-hand books. Various attempts made to tap possible Library Funds for support have been unsuccessful. This is not a time in which to ask for financial help; nevertheless it may be stated that 50 volumes of magazines await the binder, and that gifts for this purpose would be very gratefully received.

How you can help.—Members unable to aid financially may help in other ways. Assistance in competent indexing is perhaps too much to wish for. But it is to be hoped that members with Esperanto books of value will not send or give them away (as is so often done) without first ascertaining whether they would be welcomed for the B.E.A. Library. Provision may be made that in case of death valuable documents or books should not be destroyed by relatives ignorant of their value (in both these ways many valuable books have been lost). Photos of members or groups, or of Esperanto interest in any way, will be welcome, especially if postcard size, and if not too microscopical (but not merely postcards written in Esperanto!) We have a large portrait gallery, but the faces of most of our friends—even of our officials—are still missing.

Groups near London may very well arrange a visit to the Library. It is at present housed at the residence of the Librarian, in 36 Penrhyn Road, Kingston-on-Thames, who would be pleased to

receive such parties or isolated visitors at any time (Sundays excepted), and to display items of special interest.

Other Esperanto Libraries.—There is probably only one other Esperanto Library of similar importance in existence, that of the U.E.A. in Geneva. As far as the writer is aware, and subject to correction, it seems that the Davidov collection in Saratov disappeared in the Russian Revolution; some remnants of the old E.C.L. Library are still cared for by the Paris Chamber of Commerce; and the Esperanto Museum in Vienna is sealed by orders of the present government. The great collection owned by Mr. Tarnow in Düsseldorf is of magazines only. Exact information on these matters would be welcomed.

RADIO

REGULAJ DISSENDOJ

Dimanĉe—

8.15–8.30 Kortrijk 204: Informoj.
16.15–16.30 WHK Cleveland 215: Kurso.
21.35–22.10 Hilversum 1875 kaj 414:
Prelego aŭ informoj.

Lunde—

20.45–21.15 Roma 2 RO 6 (19.61) kaj
2 RO 9 (31.02) eventuale
ankaŭ Roma II (245):
Politikaj informoj.
Post 22.00 Budapest HAT 4 (32.88):
5-minutaj informoj.

Marde—

21.00–21.10 Tŭri 410 kaj relajsoj: Informoj

Vendrede—

Post 22.00 Budapest HAT 4 (32.88):
5-minutaj informoj.

Sabate—

17.40–18.00 Roma II (245), IRF (3052) kaj
2 RO 9 (31.02): Turismaj
informoj.

(laŭ informo en *Heroldo de Esperanto*)

Irlandaj Radio-dissendoj—Athlone 531 M,
kredoble 17.00–17.30—

Dec. 3—Kristnaskaj Kutimoj.

Dec. 19—Teatraĵeto.

The Society of British Teachers.—This now has 96 members. Sec., Miss Nixon, 183 Woodlands Park Road, Bournville, Birmingham. *Annual Meeting*, London, Jan. 6th. The Syllabus used by Mr. Toms in his two years' course at Dagenham (Lymington Road S.B. School) may be had from Miss Nixon at 4½d. post free. It should be helpful as a guide in planning similar courses.

The Esperanto Student

"PICKLE THE PLI'S AND PLU'S!"

once said a young lady pupil of mine who was experiencing difficulty with the apparent similarity between these two words, so I feel certain that a few words of explanation will be useful here.

PLI always suggests that some comparison is being made, and so suggests the existence of the word OL in the same sentence. Even if this word is not actually used, its presence would be necessary in a sentence which expressed the comparison in full. *E.g.—Vi havas ses, sed mi havas pli (ol ses). Li estas la pli granda (pli granda ol la kunulo). Ĉu vi deziras pli da teo (ol vi nun havas)? Mi ne povas marŝi pli (ol li povas, ol mi jam marŝis).*

PLU has no such comparative sense, but is used to show continuation of an action or state; addition to that already mentioned. It cannot be used with OL; as this word suggests a comparison, whilst PLU does not. *E.g.—Li marŝis plu (li ne ĉesis marŝi). Ĉu vi deziras plu da teo? (aldone al tio, kion vi jam havas?).*

Ŝi ne plu amas min = she loves me no more (no longer).

Ŝi ne pli amas min = than she loves some other.

Li ne pli manĝis = ol la amiko manĝis-

Li ne plu manĝis = li ĉesis manĝi.

Sometimes these two words are equally applicable and clear with hardly any difference of meaning.

FUNEBRO

La funebra procesio, malgaje kaj nigre ombra, malrapide laŭiris la preskaŭ senhoman straton, sepdek personoj krom la funebraj oficistoj. Al la tombejo de la urbo. La sepdek homoj kun tre malĝojaj vizaĝoj kaj nigraj vestoj veturis en aŭtoj, kiujn oni luis speciale por la ceremonio. Flor-kronoj, bukedoj, lilikrucoj, kaj apartaj floroj, kovris la ĉerkon de la riĉulo nun morta, kovris la ĉerkveturilon, plenigis alian veturilon, kiu sekvis la ĉerkon. Ŝildo sur la pordo de la unua aŭto indikis la altan rangon de la senviva viro.

La procesio iris tra la grandaj feraj pordegoj de la tombejo al la preĝejo, kie

tri pastroj kun solenaj vortoj trakantis Diservon. Poste la procesio iris al la loko de la tombo. Tie estis tre malalloga truo, longa je ok futoj, larĝa je kvar futoj, kaj profunda je dek du futoj. Oni enmetis la ĉerkon, multaj larmoj ĝin sekvis.

Ne malproksime staris sola paro, patrino kaj patro, apud truo, longa je ok futoj, larĝa je kvar futoj, profunda je dek du futoj. Ili rigardis, dum la fosistoj mallevis la ĉerkon kun ilia juna filo. Nur unu florkrono.

* * *

Malgraŭ la diferenco de rango, la grandeco de la necesa spaco estas la sama por ĉiu homo post la morto.

PECO POR PROGRESINTOJ

Ĉar la difina tasko, kiun mi proponis en la pasinta monato, ne ŝajnis esti tre populara, mi ne plu prezentos tiajn taskojn. Ĉi tiun monaton mi petas tradukon de la sekvanta mallonga frazo:

If Music is the food of love, play on.

Traduku laŭ la originala ritmo kun la akcento ĉe la alternaj vokaloj. Mi permesos la aldonon de unu silabo ĉe la fino de la linio se bezone.

Sendu viajn provojn al mi p.a. la Redaktoro de "The British Esperantist".

P. E. DA GOGO

LONDON CLASSES NOW MEETING

A questionnaire has produced the following information as to Esperanto Classes now actually meeting in London Institutes. The opening of others is delayed till air raid protection is provided. Please send details when they open.

Balham and Tooting Commercial Institute, Tooting Broadway, S.W.17. Thursday, 6.30–8.30. *Elem.* 3/9 to 9/-. M. C. Butler.

Beckenham.—S. Suburban Co-operative Society. 360 Upper Elmers Road. Mondays, 8–10. 18 members. A. W. Smith. 4/-.

Bow and Bromley Commercial Institute, Bow Central School, Coborn St., E.3. *Elem.*, 7.30–8.30; *Int.*, 8.30–9.30: both on Tuesdays and Thursdays. 9/-, with possible reductions. J. Hayden.

City.—John Woolman Settlement, Roscoe St., E.C.1 (By Old St. Tube Station). *Elem.*, Wed.; *Int.*, Mon.; 6.30–8.30. 7/6. M. C. Butler.

Walthamstow.—South West Technical College, Forest Rd. Mondays, 7.0–9.0. *Int.* 7/6. P. L. Wright.

Walthamstow.—Educational Settlement, Greenleaf Road. Tuesdays, 7.30–9.30. *Elem.* 10/-.

Our Bookshelf

Books starred are stocked by the B.E.A. Others should be ordered not from the B.E.A. but from the address given. Postage extra.

***Misisipi.**—*Teatraĵo en tri aktoj.* L. Malaĥ. *El la Juda lingvo tradukis I Jurysta.* 64 pp., broŝ., kun foto de la aŭtoro. Eldonis Juda Esperantista Grupo en Parizo. 1ŝ. 6p., afranko 2p.

La plumo pli potencas, ol la glavo! Aforismo, kies verecon pruvas longa serio da sukcesaj al-militoj, flanke de verkistoj, kontraŭ maljustaĵoj kaj forigendaĵoj en la homa vivo. La temo de ĉi tiu teatraĵo—la nun malbonfama Skotsbora proceso, en kiu sep negroj estis akuzitaj pri seksatenco kontraŭ du blankulinoj—konsistigas fortan riproĉon kontraŭ la konscienco de la Usona popolo.

Post H. B. Stowe, U. Sinclair, kaj aliaj, L. Malaĥ faras baton por la emancipiĝo—ne la nure fizika, sed la plena, spirita—de la Amerika negro; per sia brila bildigo de la terura rasmalamo kiu sin manifestis okaze de la proceso.

Estas domaĝe, ke la faktojn, per si sufiĉe elokventajn, li ekspluatas por propagandi la klasbatalon.

La traduko ĝenerale estas bona; sed enrampis kelkaj kritikindaĵoj. Kial la du formoj *trajno* kaj *vagonaro*? Persistas la tute nelogika *depost*; *domaĝo* anstataŭ *malutilo*; kaj la ĵargonaĵoj *aliel* kaj *-io landnoma*. *Kontinuados* (p. 37) d.e. *daŭrigos*. Dube bonaj estas *gangstero* kaj *ŝerifo*.

Tre leginda; sed apenaŭ taŭga por klaslegado.
MASON STUTTARD

Amo: Fonto de Vivo.—*Poemo originale verkita de Celestin Rousseau.* 16 pp., 3 fr. fr., ĉe Esperantista Centra Librejo, 11 rue de Sevres, Paris 6, Francujo.

Lingvo riĉa kaj viveca. Temo—la alegorio Edena—iom malfreŝa. Sole kritikinda estas *ge-ambaŭ* (pp. 14, 16). Kurioza ritmo, kiu lamas unu fojon, pro rimigo de *ĉiel'* kun *ĉiel* (p. 11). Preso, papero, kaj aspekto, bonaj.

MASON STUTTARD

Kongresprediko okaze de la 31-a Kongreso de Esperanto, farita de Pastro Schmid, St. Moritz, Svisujo, pri la teksto Genezo XI 1-9. 8 pp., broŝ. Prezo ne montrita. Ĉe Kristana Esperantista Ligo Internacia (L. Woudenberg), Hildegondestraat 25, Bussum, Nederlando.

Kristo kaj Hitlero.—*Verkis H. Boschma. Tradukis M. F. Roelants.* 16 pp., prezo 3 respondkuponoj por 2 ekz., ĉe la eldonejo: "Tijdstroom," Lochem, Nederlando.

La Nederlanda eldono de ĉi tiu verketo jam atingis la sepan eldonon. En la Biblio ni legas, ki iam grandaj homamasoj kunvenis, por aŭskulti Kriston. Nuntempe la homamasoj emas forgesi Kriston, kaj prefere aŭskultas iun Kriŝnamurtin, Stalinon, Musolinon, aŭ Hitleron. Kiel klarigi la eksterordinaran kaj preskaŭ senliman influon, kiuj tiaj gvidantoj malsamaj inter si posedas super la animo de homoj inteligentaj kaj eĉ religiaj? Ĉu Kristo vere perdas sian signifon por la homaro? Kial oni kreas por si novajn diojn?

Traktaĵo interesa kaj aktuala. Esperanta stilo sufiĉe klara, tamen plibonigebla.

La Ora Epoko de Morala Rearmado.—Kvarpaĝa traktaĵo eldonita de la "Oksforda" Grupo. Havebla po duonpenco ĉe S-ro E. Shackle, High St., Harlington, Hayes, Middlesex.

***Fontamara.**—I. Silone. *El la Itala lingvo tradukis A. Angelo kaj J. Van Scheepen.* Eldonita de S.A.T. 188 pp., 5ŝ., afranko 4p.

Jen frapanta priskribo de kamparanaj vivkondiĉoj kaj spertoj ĉe la komenco de la faŝisma reĝimo en Suda Italujo. La historion rakontas tri *kafonoj* (malriĉaj kamparanoj)—patro, patrino, kaj filo—el la vilaĝo Fontamara, kiuj hazarde evitis la teruran sorton kiu mortige trafis la ceterajn vilaĝanojn.

Vigla kaj detaloplena rakonto: ĝi kaptas kaj tenas la atendon de la leganto, tiel, ke li ne volas flankenmeti la libron, antaŭ ol legi la finan vorton.

La tradukintoj bone faris sian taskon, kaj komitato kontrolis la tradukon, en kiu ne troviĝas gravaj eraroj aŭ gramatikaj aŭ presaj. Anstataŭ uzi subnotojn, oni presis ĉe la fino klarigan liston de uzitaj neologismoj, kaj tradukojn de vortoj fremdlingvaj. Kaj papero kaj preso estas bonaj.

Se mi emus mallaŭdi, tio estus pro la kelkfoja uzo de esprimoj, kiujn Britaj legantoj verŝajne trovus iom maldelikataj. Mi tamen rekomendas la libron.

JOGOBO

AS OTHERS SEE US!

Having received several conflicting accounts of this language, I entered the Hall with mixed feelings, and awaited the arrival of the lecturer, Mr. Butler.

He had a captivating appearance. He literally jumped on to the platform, and gave the table such a hearty hug that that dignified piece of furniture shuddered. He beamed on us with a truly Pickwickian smile, and began his narrative of the events that led up to his first acquaintance with Esperanto. I was fascinated with his appearance. He had a high forehead, bright glasses, and a perfectly adorable little beard that waggled as he spoke.

Next he fixed up his simple apparatus, the while he entertained us with humorous anecdotes. Then he seized a packet of envelopes in which were letters and words in various colours. It is surprising how the appearance and nature of a speaker can influence one, and this speaker had personality. I was interested in his subject, perhaps, because I grasped the fact that it saved a good deal of work, which I regarded as most important. He waxed eloquent—he waxed so eloquent that his dear little beard wiggled and waggled, his eyes flashed and sparkled, and he gesticulated to an alarming extent. The real object of his lecture was somewhat lost to me in the enchanting music of his voice. He was just finishing his talk, when the same annoying clamour that releases us from our tutors sounded over the building. It was with infinite sorrow that I arose: I shall long remember my first lesson in Esperanto.

R. D. (in a school magazine)

B.E.A. Biblioteko.—La bibliotekisto danke ricevis valoran libron donacitan de S-ro H. J. Howard.

Esperanta presado.—S-ro W. J. Brigden, 232 Selincourt Rd., S.W.17, volonte ricevis mendojn por Esperanta presado laŭ la granda "8pt." Specimeno ĉe li.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION consists of Fellows, Members, Affiliated Groups, and Federations. The Annual Subscriptions are:—Fellows, 21/-; Members, 5/-; Junior Members (under 18), 2/6; Life Fellowship, £12. 12s. 0d.; Life Membership, £5. (See prospectus).

President: G. D. Buchanan, F.R.A.S.
Hon. Secretary: Bernard Long, B.A.
Hon. Treasurer: Arthur C. Oliver.
Secretary: R. B. Wilkinson.
Propaganda Secretary: M. C. Butler, M.R.S.T.

NEW MEMBERS IN OCTOBER

Ordinary Members—

Birchall, C.	Liverpool.
Bourne, W. E.	Redditch.
Kelleher, F-ino A. M.	Castlegregory, Eire.
Newton, W. L.	Iver, Bucks.
Thorner, F.	London, S.W.11.

Junior Members—

Brockwell, A. W.	Portsmouth
Dudley, M. N.	Oxhey.
Murray, J. F.	Manchester.
Presley, R. N.	Portsmouth.

B.E.A. EXAMINATIONS

Diploma.—George Herbert Hillerman, Hobart, Tasmania.

Advanced Examination, Oral part only.—Charles T. A. King, Sheffield.

Preliminary.—Mrs. Teresa Travis, Manchester (with distinction).

"B.E.A. CARRIES ON"

	£	s.	d.
Previously acknowledged	76	9	0
Wilford, F-ino N.		3	8
Ellison, S-ino C.		5	0
Wihl, O. M.	1	0	0
Wooding, N.	1	0	0
Clark, C. E.		1	0
Jones, O.		5	0
Jones, D. R. T.	2	2	0
Hillis, C.		10	0
Hamel, F-ino A.	1	0	0
	£82	15	8

These donations are acknowledged with grateful thanks.

DONATIONS TO B.E.A. DURING OCT., 1939

General Funds.—D-ro F. J. Williams, 10/-; J. L. Ford, 2/-; H. Pinder, 1/6.
Motor Car and Propaganda Fund.—D-ro F. J. Williams, 10/-.

JUBILEE FUND

	£	s.	d.
Previously acknowledged	1,937	6	4
D-ro F. J. Williams		10	0
S-ino C. Goldsmith		3	0
	£1,937	19	4

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS, 1940-41

Members are reminded that they have the right to nominate candidates for election as Officers and Councillors for the ensuing year. Forms of nomination may be obtained from the Secretary. Nominations should be sent in by January 31st 1940.

R. B. WILKINSON,
Secretary.

NASKIGO

Mawson.—Je Nov. 7, al Ges. Eric G. Mawson (136 Gilesgate, Durham), filo, Julian Howard.

MORTOJ

Butcher.—Je 18 Okt., F-ino Kate Butcher, malnova membro de la grupo en Ipswich.

Jansson.—Je 30 Septembro, Rektoro Sam Jansson. Aldonante nian tributon al ĉi tiu pioniro de nia movado en Svedujo, ni memoras ke li tradukis kaj adaptis la tiaman eldonon de *Step by Step in Esperanto* en la Svedan lingvon, en kiu ĝi havis tri eldonojn.

Kendrick.—Je 3 Novembro, George E. Boutwood Kendrick, J.P., amata edzo de nin Konsilanto S-ino E. M. Kendrick.

Group Activities.—We cannot now print group programmes as formerly, but if secretaries will send brief notes of any activities of special importance, and of general interest, it will be very helpful. We know that the *London Club* is meeting on Fridays as usual; that the *Edinburgh Society* now meets on Saturday afternoons for instruction and programme; and that *Bristol* activities are in full swing, unaffected by war-time conditions. From other groups we have heard nothing.

SMALL ANNOUNCEMENTS—ANONCETOJ

1d. per word. Minimum 1/- per issue. Prepaid. Copy must be received at our offices by the 6th of the month for insertion in the next issue.

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For Information on the WORKERS' ESPERANTO MOVEMENT write S.A.T.E.B., 15a Shudehill, Manchester 4.

Wanted.—A copy of "Universala Terminologio de la Arkitekturo" by F. Azorin. Write B.E.A.

12 vortoj, 1 ŝil. (5 resp. kup.) Pluaj vortoj po 1p. Teksto devas atingi nian oficejon, kun antaŭpago, antaŭ la 6a de la monato por la sekvonta numero.

The Standard English-Esperanto Dictionary for students and users of Esperanto is "Fulcher and Long". It gives Esperanto translations of thirty thousand English words, and shows the constituent parts of compound Esperanto forms. Cloth bound, 350 pp. Published by E. Marlborough & Co., Ltd. Obtainable through any bookseller, or from the Office of *The British Esperantist*, price 7/6 (by post, 8/-).